IRELAND.

The Easter Heliday's Retrospect.

To the Editors of The Tribuna: The Parliamentary recess affords leisure,-now that half the session is past-for looking at what has been done for us, in the way of legislation; as well as for glancing at our condition and pros. pects generally. And, in good truth, it is no heavy task to review the amount of benefit we have derived from the labors of the venerable and vigilant spardians of our National interests in West. minster; nor, so far as I can see, to strike the balance of the advantage Ireland is to obtain from either of the rival parties in Parliament-of the Government that is, and the Government that, we are told, is, opon dissolution, to replace it Nay, were they blended into one, we should not be much the better—always supposing that they were to pursue unitedly, as they are doing antag-onistically, their favorite crotchets, and leaving the material interests of this country to take care of themselves after five years of famine, disease, the derangements resulting from an entire change in the Navigation laws and those regarding food the introduction of an ill-digested system of Pool Laws-in the midst of famine, and the Encum bered Estates Sale Act-as an experiment, and while whole districts are deserted by unparelled emigration, and uncultivated from the unsettled

state of land tenure and the relation between the tenant and his landlord.

The Government that is, are bent only on protecting us from the "aggression" of the old gentle man that enjoys security in his own palace from the protection of strangers; and though they won't settle the tenant right for the proprietors and farmers, that they may work away together at the land, nor allow a parliamentary inquiry into the actual condition of the people, to ascertain what changes in poorhouse management might be required to employ the indigent and relieve the over-burdened landowners, nor decide upon a Western packet station to carry out railway lines, complete inland navigation, and give the country her rightful share of the advantages of ecountry her rightful share of the advantages of commerce and manufactures, yet they won't let the Primate call himself 'his Grace of Armanh,' nor Dr. Murray style himself "Lord Archbishop of Dublin." And the Government that wants to be, besine these mighty boons, the conferring of which is become with our present rulers absolutely a monomania, absorbing everything else—will add that of confiscating charittes left to the bishops, if the fine of ±100 per offense does not prevail over their love of "Territorial titles," prevail over their love of "Territorial titles," and that of a prohibition of publishing bulls from Rome; and though they don't promise to do any of the things, the neglect of which by the present Government is keeping this nation prostrate, nor afford any encouragement to the improvement of fisheries by constructing harbors, nor aid in work ing mines or reclaiming waste lands, they will ex-tend the income tax to Ireland, and make bread a little dearer. And as to centralizing-carrying to London the administrative boards of our National Institutions, thus diminishing the expendi ture of the salaries in the country, raised off the country, and encreasing the evils of absenteeism by Government patronage—as well as obstruct-ing commerce by carrying off the board that su-perintends it—the Conservative "little finger" would be thicker than "the loins" of the Whigs. DOINGS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The Ministry are doing little-that is, little that is advantageous-and the Parliament is helping them. What is doing out of Parliament?

With the exception of the Estates purchased, but not tenanted upon a reconstructive principic-waiting the adjustment of the Land question, and a better organization of the Dand ques-system, and the districts desolated and deserted by death and emigration, the people are busy at farm labor; those who have resident and considerate landlords, encouraged by reduction of rent
—which makes them hope for "the good time
coming;" and those who have not resolved to
"warstle" on with dogged desperateness for an
other year—in hope of sending men to Parliament, next election, who will obtain for them

at the next election, who will obtain for them
their cherisbed tenant right.
The Tenant Lesgue look forward to the same
crisis—have tried, in Limerick, Dungarvon, Longford, unsuccessfully, to have a tenant right mem the subject alive in the people's minds tul the 'better time' comes."
For, the "Aggression" controversy absorbs

very other. Father Ignatius lectures on his 'Crusace' for the conversion of England,—using as a mighty motive that every Catholic shall offer up a daily prayer therefor, that it is return ing meant good, for meditated evil, and the so way of nullifying the evil intended. And D Can'll preaches and prints to show that the " Re pression Bill' is based upon a perverted view of Romansm, and calls for a "Catholic defence Association" of five hundred thousand Irish, and two hundred thousand British Catholic youthsor it practically a nullity And the Primate, Dr. Cullen, and the Archbishop of Tuam. Dr MacHale, issued pastorals, calling upon the Catholics to establish the Catholic University as the best proof of their harred of the Government that could persecure their Bishops as well as the most effectual means of taking the Education of the people out of their hands, and training up a race for resisting their tyrannical

the other hand, pulpit, press and platform beat the "Protestant drum ecclesiastic" to arms, in support of the Ministerial measure—as far as it goes, and in bope that, in Committee and the Lords, it shall be made to go the right length; and such hold has the subject taken on the public mind that at the recent Rotunda Religious as versaries - at which, as the spiritual good of the Roman Catholics was declared to be one main object of the Societies, contraversy was the Pope, fore, exchemed, and politics proscribed—the Pope, fore, exchemed, and politics proscribed—the Pope, and his Buils, and his "aggression," and his canon law, and his whole system were the staple of nearly all the speeches. But the Catholics are to have their field day, too, in the form of an Aggregate Meeting, to protest against the threat ened penal enactment; and to take measures for preventing its passing into a law.

Then, reports come across the channel of con versions to the Church of Rome, of ciersymen in scores, and laymen of rank-men, not likely to be duped, as Archdescon Manning and Hope the embent lawyer, and M. P. And some three bundred more, the Advertiser tells us, are on the and Cambridge clerics that have already enterethe Roman Catholic Church—could not form separate Anglican Church for want of a Bishop and have found the way smoothed for them by this commotion, namely, the conversion of Vicaia Apostolic into Bishops. But our trish Protestant English Bishops forgot to include the Irish their address to the Queen against the "Aggress sion," and have neglected them sgain in their address to their clerky sgainst Tractarianism—as for instance, Rev. Wm. McIlwaine of Beifast, in his letter to Rev. W. Lockhart—one of the converted English clergy, who, with Father Rinoiff an Italian, are now lecturing in Beilast on the

controversy:
"You boast of the accessions which the Church of Rome is gaining in England, from among the learning, as well as the middle classes. all I would say to this is, "they went out from as because they were not of us." The Word of God prepares us for this when it tells us that, "In latter times, some shall depart from the faith Let me tell you, however, that THOUSANDS and leaving your own apossolic profession in this country, and embracing the Gospel. It is in value for you to disparage or calumniste them. You say they are disreputable, the immoral, the ignorant, and that they do you have This I utterly deay, and challenge you to produce your proofs. Go and visit, as I have done, the South and West of Ireland; and see, not solitary individuals, but entire congregations of converts to the Church of England and Ireland, worshipping God in a language which they understand, according to the pure and scriptural forms of that remnunism of which you were once a member, and then convict these confessors for Christ's sake of the crimes which here you lay to their

THE "SAXON IN IRELAND."

This is the title of a little work-one of many of the same kind, now following one another in rapid succession from the press-on the field for the investment of capital now opened in the West, Center and South of Ireland by the sale of excumbered estates. This " Rambler in quest of a Settlement" in the West of Ireland, sets forth of inland water communication, the facilities for

fisheries, and manure afforded by the coast-estimates the cost of purchase and outlay, and the return, provided there were facilities for a market such as railways and a packet station at Galway would furnish, and the conveniences for manufac-turers. I notice the work, because it shows the large place this country has in thoughtful E minds, and how soon capital would flow in for its improvement, if our rulers could so far get rid of the nightmare of this "Papal Aggression" asto requisite security; and also, that I may copy, in not of the same fact, the following sentences

from a review of the book in the Athenicum "The proximity of the Northern and Eastern coast to England and Scotland, gave it, in times gone by, an immense advantage over the less for-tunate parts of the country. Belfast became an English town, and Saxon capital and enterprize carried the sounds of industry into every corner of the surrounding District. The changes of property on the earth's surface promise to do, for the West and South, what has already been done, more or less completely, for the North. The Atlantic Ocean, which breaks upon its shores, is now the highway between two worlds. Eventually, the intercourse of Europe with North Amer-ica must be carried on through Ireland. This is a geographical necessity, and the points of de-parture will probably be Galway and Halifax "

It is no wonder, however, that as long as the overnment and Parliament are remiss, people of capital and enterprize are shy-with a Poor Rate of £1,571,000-and 1,100,000 acres gone out of cultivation since '45, and a decrease in the value of swine and sheep exported of £1,500,000. It is true enterprize is doing something, in social combination, for advancing manufactures, in promoting the cultivation of flax, and of beet root for the manufacture of sugar, and converting peat into charcoal; but the grand point is to set the land Free. Our few manufacturers are preparing for the Exhibition: but if the state to which had government has reduced the country could be exhibited in a visible and palpable panorama—a state which our Government insist on leaving it that in which our Government insist on leaving it, that they may have leisure to study medieval records and save us from the clatches of the most impo tent of "foreign " rulers and his "aggression it would not show the "governors," what may be said of the "constitution," to be "the of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

What can induce the Premier to pursue, so inveterately, his crusade against the "mummeries" The Galway Vindicator says he has discovered the secret. "Woburn Abbey, Toornhaugh Abbey, Chenies, Tavistock, Covent Garden, produce now to the house of Bedford an income of £150,000 per annum, including £18,000 a year tithe. The Vicar of Brent Tor is paid £11 per annum by the Bed fords, (who enjoy £150,000 per annum ecclesiastical plunder,) who allow the country to add £64 per annum to make this Vicar's stipend £74 a year This is the statistical fact, and the following th Vindicator's comment: "It is but natural that the robber and murderer, and the descendants of the

robber and murderer, should hate the church whose income they plundered and whose Abbot they hanged. The mitre of an Abbot must be shocking "mummery" in the estimation of those upon whose hand the red spot still burns, for the stain of blood descends to generation after generation. All the above named possessions were plundered from the Catholic Church by the ances ors of Lord John Russell, and they hanged th Abbot of Woburn that they might enjoy the spoils."
Right or not, this tells on the popular mind, and shows the wisdom of rulers as well as others adhering to the maxim Nesutorultra crepidam. The civil and material interests of a country are enough for them-the religious concerns of the people are intrusted to others. WORSE BEHIND.

The demonstration at Merchant Taylor's Hall in favor of Lord Stanley, is to be followed by one in Edinburgh next Tuesday, for which 250 of the elite of Scotland have already given in their names; and this is to be succeeded by a similar one in Dublin. These are preparatory to meet ings in the provinces, intended to secure the sub-stitution of a Conservative for a Whig Adminis tration, at the next general election, which wi tration, at the next general election, which will follow the dissolution at the close of the present Session of Parliament. Now, Mr. Spencer Walnole, who is named as his Lordship's Attorney General has given notice of Amendments to Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, in Committee, on the 5th of May, that will prohibit any Brief or Rescript, from Rome, for any purpose, in any part of the United Kingdom, under penalty of £100 for the first offense, and banishment for the second—and this, at the suit of the Common Insecond, -and this, at the suit of the Common Informer. Our Irish Brigade that voted against the Ministry on every question,—saying "No," their convictions were for saying "Aye," out the Ministers—are now glad they did no ceed; and Cardinal Wiseman thinks it have been as well to have waited a while longer for his honors.

The Religious Movement.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
LONDON, Friday, April 11.
Much has occurred since my last communica tion, to hasten forward the religious movement The crisis is rapidly approaching. The Bishopsor, at any rate, a large majority of them-have issued a manifesto on the subject of objections. ble ritual observances. They describe them as "exceeding those in common use among us; and they "affectionately commend to the serious consideration" of the clergy their reasons for desiring such observances to be discontinued .-They declare that the principal point in dispute is, " whether, when the rubric seems to warrant a measure of ritual observance, which yet, by lo and possibly by unbroken practice, has not be carried out, the clergy are either in conscience required, or absolutely at liberty to act each upo his own views of the letter of the precept, rath than by the rules of common practice. Now this be the question in dispute, they have do The very fact of their laying upon "unbroken practice," shows, indestress upon "unbroken practice," shows, indeed, that they neither meet the difficity fairly on evince any real determination to grapple with it. The "unbroken practice" in perhaps a majority of churches throughout the country, is one of violation of the rubrics. For the last hundred years, or more, the "unbroken practice" that has too generally prevailed has been that of extreme sloveniness, on the part of the officiating clergy, in the performance of divine service, and in celebrating the most solemn rites. Not only have the most solemn rites. Not only ha many good old Catholic usages been entirely neg lected—usages which were adopted to the pure Christian Church, but positive orde the Canon, have been set at naught. objects of the movement, or Tractarian party, was to restore such usages, to repair the neglect which carelessness, indifference and puritanism had introduced into the services of the Sanctuary for instance, the Pealms ought to be chanted, songs of praise, and in the Prayer Book they are "polited to be sung?" yet now, from puritanical prejudice, or from laziness, the rule is to read or uch them, the exception only to sing them The daily service, again, is expressly commanded; yet until lately it was universally disregarded. Another thing, as to reverence at Church people used to be sensible of the boliness of the place, and conduct themselves accordingly ca-pecially in prayer, when the injunction to kneel devoutly was generally attended to: but, of late years, until this revival took place, people have at into the irreverent babit of sitting s ing, instead of anceling. These matters, the are all more or less involved in the question of "usbroken practice" There are other things of perhaps more weight, such as both the omission and the interpolation of prayers in Divine Service; the unjustifiable omission for example, of what is called the Prayer of the Church Militant, when there is no Communion; and the unauthorized introduction of prayers in the pulpit, before and introduction of prayers to the design of one of the after the sermon. Nay, the omission of one of the creeds of the Charch—the which is commonly anown as the creed of St. Athanasius—is also a matter involved in the question of "unbroken practice." So then, upon such a principle as the Bishops have committed themselves to, some of the Church of the most important verilies of the Church of England might be frittered away. It is true, they "beseech others, who either by intentional omis-sion, or by neglect and laxity, may have disturb ed the uniformity or weakened the authority of our prescribed rituals, to strengthen the side of by avoiding all unnecessary deviation fro

and the Bishops are not even exerting the au-

thority they undoubtedly possess to correct " deviations from the Church rule," however gross they may be. The Tractarian party have sought to remedy all such deviations, and neglige and the Nishops, so far from supporting, have taken

part against them. I have said that a large majority of the Bishops appended their names to the manifesto alluded to. The two Archbishops and 21 of the Cishops d so-that is, 23 out of the 28 who constitute to Episcopal Bench in England. Those who refused to sign it were the Bishops of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Hereford and Manchester. The two last are not, however, of the Tractarian party, and

had objections of their own.

Another act of resistance to the movement is the issuing of a fetter by Sir G. Grey, Secretary State for the Home Department, to the Arc bishop of Canterbury, transmitting an address, by queen's command, which was presented to Her Majesty, signed by a very large number the laity, praying that the practices introduced into the services of the Church by the Tractarian party may be suppressed-such practices consisting of those things a'ready referred to, along with others, all orthodox Catholic practices, but to which the Puritans have always had the most inveterate aversion. Sir G. Grey declares that he is commanded by Her Majesty to piace the address in the Archbishop a hands, that he may communicate with the Archbishop of York and the Suffragan Bishops, "who, Her Majesty does not indicate the suffragan Bishops," doubt, will concur in the endeavor, by a judicious doubt, will concur in the chacket in the case of their authority and influence, to up-hold the purity and simplicity of the faith and worship of the Reformed Church, and to reconcile differences among its members injurious to its peace and usefulness." Now the address to Her Majesty, upon which this recommendation is based, proceeded from a party that is seeking to expunge from the Prayer-Book everything that is Catholic par excellence, whether of ritualism or of doctrine. But the Bishops have no power to do anything that will satisfy them. If anything is to be done, therefore, an act of Parliament must be eassed to authorize and enforce it. And this will be the signal for a decided rupture, and will ead inevitably to the formation of a Free Church. The congregation of St Barnabas, Pimlico, of which a good deal was said in my last letter, are resisting the attempt of the Bishop of London to effect important changes in their Church and its services. They are, in fact, fighting the battle of the Anglo-Catholic Church and much depends upon the issue. In my next communication it will probably be in my power to inform you of

will probably be in my power to inform you of some of the results...

A considerable sensation has been produced by some important secessions to the Church of Rome which have just taken place at Leeds. Three clergymen and four laymen have all seceded together. They were the clergy of St. Savior's Church in the town—a church built under the suspices of Dr. Puscy, and where great things had been done to give a more Catholic and dayoned. had been done to give a more Catholic and devo-tional character to our church services. The Bishop of the diocese interfered to suppress them, and these secessions are the consequence, the laymen being leading members of the congregation. Another secession which has excited great alarm, is that of Archdeacon Manning—one of the ablest divines, and, indeed greatest luminaries. in every respect, of the Church of England, from which he has acceded in disgust with her growing Erastianism, and the subserviency of her Bishops to the State. This is the first instance of a dignitary of the Church having seceded to Rome.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Tragic Scenes on the Frontier-Marder of Edward C. Ciark-Arrest, Trial, Conviction and Summary Execution of the Murderer's Accomplicas.
SAN ELEZARIO, Texas, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1851.

To the Editor of The Tribune

The quiet of this place was interrupted on the morning of the 30th ultimo, by the rumor that Mr. Edward C. Clark, of the U. S. Boundary Commission, had been attacked by four of a gang of lawless desperadoes, armed with Bowie-knives and Colt's six shooters, and so seriously wounded as to make recovery impossible. The excited feeling of the members of the Commission stationed at this place was manifested by the imme diate departure of fifteen, "armed to the teeth," for the scene of murder, with the determined pur-pose of meting due punishment to the murderers.

Secorro, Texas, the headquarters of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments of the . S. Boundary Commission, and distant about four miles from San Elezario, has been, since the arrival of the Commission, the resort of murderers, thieves, gamblers, high way robbers and burglars, with no occupation, no ostensible means of gain ing a livelihood, leading a life of dissipation, and dependent upon midnight prowling for their ne cessary daily food. Generally speaking, they are made their way to this uncivilized frontier in the different capacities of teamsters, cooks, servants, etc., to trains of wagons which arrive here sev-eral times during the year, from St. Louis, Missouri, and ports on the seaboard. Either from misdemeanors or no longer use of services—the atter seldom, if ever, the case—they are disthe country, philaging and destroying whenever their necessities demand. On the arrival of the armed body at Socorro,

they, with others stationed at that place, divided themselves in small parties for the purpose of capturing those engaged in the murderous assault, and found all, except one, wrapt in deep sleep, victims to their midnight orgies. Alexander Young, bad fled a short time fter the attack, through the assistance of one of

his accomplices, to El Paso, and thence to parts unknown, though suspected.

The night previous, an American citizen was attacked by Young, armed with a bowie knife, and escaped death by flight, bearing with him, however, a slight gash in his throat. On the morning of the day which witnessed the attack upon Mr. Clark, he deliberately, with a doubleupon Mr. Clark, he deliberate, when the barrel gun, shot an innocent and unoffending man —a cook—in the back, prostrating and severely wounding him, draws a six shooter and hills him; robs his person of about \$100 in gold; attetches him out, closes his eyes; crosses his bands upon his breast, and leaves him! Exulting in fiendish joy, and insatiable for human blood, then stalks about in mid day, brandishing ow being staining its blade, and threatening, natant death, the lives of several members of Commission, and bidding defiance to the civil authorities. No official notice was taken of this revolting butchery, because the civil authorities (an American Justice of the Peace and a Mexican Alcalde.) and citizens (Mexicans) were intimidat ed by threats, and tearful of their lives and property; and it was only upon the perpetration of those threats, in the murder of Mr. Clark, that a check was put upon the impious career of himself and associates, by the prompt and im-mediate action of an indignant and aroused Com-

Upon their capture, they were disarmed, and occiately taken to the house of the Justice of the Peace, where a Court was organized, com-prising a Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk of ourt, and twelve Jurors-six Americans and six Mexicans. The prisoners, three in number, were arraigned upon the charge of aiding and abetting Edward C. the murderous assault upon Mr. Clark, of the U. S. Boundary Commission, to which charge they pleaded "Not Guilty," and the On the second day of the trial, many others of

the Commission arrived at the scene of trial armed with weapons of every size and descrip as ever was witnessed in feudal times. The fat faces of the American portion of the Jury, with weapons resting upon their shoulders, and pipes in their mouths, presented a forcible contrast to the awarthy complexion of the Mexicans, muffled chequered serspis, holding their broad brimmed beil-crowned bats in their hands, and fragile, delicate cigarritos in their lips. The reckiess, careless, unconcerned bearing of the prisoners, resented a striking difference to the grave, coul teous, determined mien of the bench. The different groups of members of the Commission, with various weapons, and garbs diversified as much in style as material, formed the back ground of a ire that would call forth all the talent of the

artist to portray.

Two days we occupied in the examination of witnesses, who established, beyond doubt, the guilt of the prisoners. Counsel was offered them at the commencement of the trial, but contemptu ously refused; however, on the appearance, on the second day of the trial, of a member of the Commission, "read in law," one of the prisoners requested his aid as counsel. His efforts to prove an alibi, to impeach the testimeny of some of the witnesses, to establish the heretofore good char-

soter of the defendant, proved atterly fatile, and no defense was attempted. The prisoners were heard in their respective defenses, which was merely the assertion of their innocence. A few appropriate remarks were made by the Proseuting Attorney, followed by the charge of judge, and the case was transmitted to the Jury. who, in a short time, returned with a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoners—William Crais, Marcus Butler and John Wade, were suntegged to

be immediately taken to the plazs, and there being by the neck until dead. Shortly after the close of the testimony, an attempt was made, by one of the friends of the prisoners, many of whom were present in the Court-room, to postpone the trial, for the purpose, as stated, of obtaining counsel and evidence from El Paso; the Court, however, through the agency spies, had learned the existence of a p ble, the trial, for the purpose of attempting the rescue of the prisoners that night, and at cordingly overruled the request. A new trial was asked for by Marons Butler, which was also overruled. Nothing now remained but to put the sentence of the Court in execution. The prisoners, closely guarded by members of the Commission and six armed Mexicans, with locks of weapons cocked, were taken to a small cotton wood tree, near the church, in the plaza. Butler was much effected, and excited no little sympathy by his youthful appearance; the others showed no feeling whatsoever, but, on the contrary, laughingly remarked to Butler, on their way to the place of execution,-"Don't cry so, Butler; you can't die

On their arrival at the tree, they were met by On their arrival at the tree, they were her by the padre of the village, who, requesting them to kneel,—complied with by Butler and Craig, and refused by Wade)—offered a prayer in their be half. Twas now about an hour after sunset, and the darkness of the hour and tolling of the bells of the church, imparted still greater solemuity to the scene. Shaking hands with their friends and several of the Commission, which brought tears in the eyes of many, they were hung, by the Mexican guard, to different branches of the same tree. Wade, after hanging a half second, was let down to readjust the noose, and gave utterance to words, a portion of which were, -"
h-l of a way to hang a man, by G-d none was readjusted, and again he was dangling beside his companions in guit, violently strug-gling to free himself, and dying, as he had lived,

an atrocious and hardened villain.

After hanging a half hour, they were cut down, and placed in a room, for the night. In an adjoining room, was placed Alexander McNiven, who was made prisoner on the afternoon of the last day of the trial, to be tried on the morrow for the same charge, and there left, in the dark, with

his conscience and his God. Terrible was the example, inevitable the blow, and most beneficient its effects. None of those engaged in assisting the civil authorities in the erformance of their duties and execution of the the laws, were free from the impressive solemnity of the occasion, and the blanched cheek and deep silence of many told of feelings within, too deep

for utterance.

A guard of Mexicans was placed over the rooms containing the dead and living, and all, with hearts full to overflowing, returned to their respective quarters.

Young, the Murderer of Clark, arrested, con-demned and Executed.
FRONTERA OBSERVATORY, Texas, Feb. 16.
Alexander Young, the murderer, has been ar-

rested, condemned and executed.

During the trial of Wade, Craig, and Butler, a subscription to a reward, for the arrest and delivery of the body, dead or alive, of Young, at Socorro, was set on foot by a prominent member of the Commission, and soon swelled to the amount of two hundred dollars.

Late on the sight of the execution of those men, six of the Commission, well mounted and armed, started for El Paso, distant about thirteen aimed, started for El Paso, distant about thirteen miles, to arrest, if possible, the fugitive from justice, and bring him back to Socorro. Three days of diligent search and untiring exertions were unavailing Scouts, however, were placed on every road leading from El Paso, and the whole mud city, about als miles in extent applicable mudnty, about six miles in extent, so closely watched city, about six inles in extent, so closely watched as to render the egress of Young, even under cover of night, impossible. The criminal, meanwhile, was pushing his way down the Rio Grande with all the stesith and circumspection his habits and knowledge could invent.

knowledge could invent.

On the following day, Mr. Clark's spirit took its flight, and his body, followed to its final resting place by many of the Commission, armed as on the previous day, was interred in the Catholic Cemetery, in front of the Church. From the native of the characteristic of the characteri ture of his wounds, ten in number, the chief Ohio, propounced recovery impossi though every effort was made that medical science

and skill could command all proved unavailing.
Immediately after the burial, the prisoner s a class of men-outcasts from society, who have | Niven, closely guarded, was taken to the Court room, a new jury empanelled, prisoner arraigned on the charge of aiding and abetting in the murder of Mr. Clark, and examination of witnesses ced. There being no positive evider against him-though doubtless deserving hanging a dozen times, for various offences—the prisoner was discharged, having a worn to, and signed, cerobligations, compelling him to leave the Antonio de Bexar, Texas. Several of his associates are with him, in consequence of their rendezvous becoming "too hot to hold them."

On the 11th inst, authentic information was received that Young had been caught, by a pursuceived that Young had been caught by a pursuceived tha

ng party of four, in the town of Carrazel,

ing party of four, in the town of Carrazei, and co. distant about ninety miles from El Paso.

The prisoner, manacied and shackled, was confined, during the night, in a room, under guard of armed Mexican American citizens. The day

armed Mexican American citizens
following, many others of the Commission, well
armed, repaired to Socorro, to attend the trial.

The Court organized with the same officers engaged in the trial of Wade, Craig and Butler; gaged in the trial of Wade, Craig and Butler; a new Jury was empanneled, and the prisoner charged with the murder of Mr. Edward C. Clark, of the U. S. Boundary Commission, and — Woods, a resident of Scorro, to which he pleaded "Guilty," stating at the time, he was compelled to take their lives in self-defense. Coursel was offered, accepted, and evidence taken, establishing, beyond cavil, not only the remediated suit of the accused, but corrobotaken, establishing, beyond cavil, not only the premeditated guit of the accused, but corroborating the testimony against his accomplices, who had already paid the penalty of their crimes. His counsel succeeded in establishing his former good character only, and requested the Judge to charge the Jury accordingly. The prisoner, in his deferse, made a confession of his bloody deeds, as they occurred to the best of his re-membrance, impressing all with the nature of the death he deserved, and the just execution of his comrade. After the usual forms, the jury retired, and in a 'ew minutes returned with a written verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree." The prisoner was immediately sentenced to be taken to the plaza, and there hung by the neck sou! He was then released from his riveted frons, and having cleansed his face and hands with water, was started, under astrongguard, for the place of execution. En route, he was met by the padre of the village, who took him, accompating the padre of the village, who took him, accompating and the padre of the village, who took him, accompating and the padre of the village. nied by the prosecuting attorney, pro tem, and one of his captors as interpreters, in the church, where spiritual confession was made, and we suppose absolution given. Thence he was taken to the same cotton wood tree to which were hung his companions, and addressed a few remarks shose around bim, the sum and substance of which was warning "all to abstain from bad cumpany, rum, and gambling: asking all to forgive him, as he forgave them; and requesting be eccently buried. After anaking hands with several, and bidding all "adios!" he was strung to the crotch, through which passed the rope that

strangled Craig.

After leaving the church, the condemned was much affected, and died without a struggle. Pre-vious to the trial, he dictated a letter to his mothinforming her of his certain doom, and making a distribution of some personal property among his relations? After hanging a baif hour, his body was taken down, and being a Catholic, was interred, "coffined and shrouded," early the next morning, in the cemetery of the church, beside the bedy of Mr. Clark. There now repose, side by side, "in the about that knows no waking."

by side, "in the sleep that knows no waking," the murdered and the murderer. The year opened with the murder of two Mexicans by lawless Americans, on the supposition that the former had stolen some horses from the latter. As the days wing by, numerous fracases occur, wherein flourish the bowie knife and pistol, causing wounds of frightful extent. Next follows, in our midst, the suicide, at San Elecario, of Mr. S. Dobbins, formerly Captain in the U. S. Army, and lately in employ of the U. S. Boundary Commission. Curthoughts once more regain their proper channel, when comes the heaviest and most terrible blow of all-the bloody human

butcheries and awful consequences, the details of | Justice as held by a Martin Statesman. which forms the object of the writer's last and present communication.

Although circumstances connected with the time, place, and existing civil authorities, could not somet all the necessary legal forms which mark the proceedings of a criminal court in one of the "accient thirteen," still the prominent features of a criminal case were rigidly and impar

tially observed. The writer has attempted a minuteness of description not consistent with the taste of so enlightered community, and seldom found in the commune of The Tribune; but when the nature and situation of the country, and all the circumconsideration, no one can urge the description as tedious and unnecessary. This unpleasant duty has been performed with a knowledge of facts and details obtained by being present at each trial and execution, and with feelings free from prejudice or partiality.

Usury in Ireland.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Having seen a statement, attributed by you to your correspondent B , to the effect that although the Usury laws in England do not apply to or control the amount of discount chargeable on bills of exchange, yet the discount never exceeds the legal rate of interest, I feel compelled to give you my experience in respect to the matter. The history of one establishment with which I am perfectly familiar will be sufficient.

has yet, to a certain extent, a great monopoly As one example, no other banking establishment could issue notes in Dublin or within fifty miles of it. Its internal management was, or at least was said to be, conducted on principles of financial parrow-mindedness and religious intolerance. The first requisite of negotiable paper was that it should be of orthodox Protestantism; the secand that it should be of the true Tory hue-and then it had a chance of being considered. A Presbyterian bad but slight hopes, a Catholic none.

Several attempts were made to break down this multiplex monopoly. Other banks were established, the head quarters of which were fixed in the provincial cities. But two evils, which they did not reach, were still loudly complained of: first, there seemed to be in all the establishments a disinclination to accommodate Catholics and secondly, no note of the amount needed by the poor would be discounted at all. On these two evils was based the project of the National Bank of Ireland. A large capital was subscrib in London on patriotic principles. The late Mr. O Connell's popularity and influence were secured. Great men or great humbugs combined. Ireland was agitated from end to end. A specimen note was exhibited, enwreathed with sham-rocks and other insignia of claptrap. The shares were placed within the reach of everyone, and were placed within the reach of e was to have his paper cashed for any amount down to £5. The project had instant and universal success. The parent branch was in London, and offices in every considerable town in Ireland. The directors and controllers and in Ireland. The directors and controllers and swindlers of the concern, forming the Board, were of course Englishmen. They made Mr. O'Connell Governor, at a salary of £2,000 per annum, and the enterprise became not alone secure but indestructible. Now for its working.

Money was brought to the door of the poor man. He wanted £5 and he had it to get. He had, the secure of the poor man and the salary of the

however, a few preliminaries to comply with: Item No. 1, he had to get two or three solvent neighbors to indorse the bill. If he lived in the country, they all three or four had to walk to the town and spend a whole day. Item No. 2, he had to buy a stamp for is. 6d. British. Item No. 3, he had to go before the bank witness and name 3d. for each signature. Item No. 4, he paid 2s 6d. discount for three months, or at the rate of 10 per cent, which was divided thus; discount proper per cent., commission 24 per cent, trouble 14 per

In many instances the remainder was given to the landlord, while the crop that was to pay for it was scarcely in the ground. At the end of three months the bill should be renewed, and it would only be renewed for two months, and then there was a shilling additional charged for discount, that is 3s. 6d. This occurred three times before Let us calculate now for a min ute what the five pounds cost for nine months:
First 3 months—stamp is 6d, witness 9d, discount
28.6d.
48.9d.

First 3 months—stamp is od, with set of the set of the

One year's cost of the loan of £5...... £1 3s 2d. On a the rate of percent per annum, £23 3s. 4d, of which the banks charged for the first 3 months at the rate of 10 per cent, and for the rest of the year at the rate of 14 On the whole, it much better for the poor man to go to the pawn

I am ready to youch for this, and shall do so with my name if any one controvert a single fig-ure of it. The inferences I leave to you and your readers. Experientia. your readers.

Tremendous Fire in Montrese-A Dozen Valunbie Buildings Burned!-Loss about

S 10,000.

From me Montrose Register Extra May 8.

One of the most terribly destructive tires ever known in this part of the country broke out between 12 and 1 o clock this moraing, which has the business part of our laid a large portion of the business part of our village in ruins. The fire was first discovered in a barn of L. Searle in the rear of his large Hotel, whence the flames rapidly communicated to his upper barn and stage coach sheds, and thence to upper tarn and stage coach shear, and theace to the rear of the large store building of the Messrs. Searle's additions, with the grocery store of J. Etheridge, the tailor shop of H. Jameson and the large storehouse, barns, aheds, Tin and Sheet on Manufactory and finally to the large dwelling mae of B. Sayre, and the adjacent law office of Messrs. Little & Streeter. tween these and the dwelling house of H. J Webb (late Col. Lush's) on the corner near the Courthouse, enabled the citizens with great ex-ertions to stay the devouring element, although the less of Mr. Webb's house too, for sometime

seemed inevitable!
In the mean time Searle's very large and extensive Stage Hotel on the lower corner of the square—which was from the first in most immirquare—which was from the first in most immi-nent danger from the burning barns and sheds in its rear, was expresed to the most tremendous heat on the north wing, from the large storehouse near it which burned so long. But the Fire Com-pany with their excellent engine and ample hose were early on the ground, and planting them selves by the reservoir on the corners, fought the raging element at this most dangerous point of stlack from one till nearly four o'clock with one raging element at this most cangeloss, with on-sitack from one till nearly four o'clock, with on-flinching energy, and finally succeeded in saving the Hotel, and with it probably nearly the whole town; for had this three and four story building been given up, the engine must have been drive been given up, the engine must have been driven from the resorvoir, and every other adjacent corner, and extensive blocks of buildings in each direction must have successively fallen victims to the fire. As it was, the whole row on the west side of Public Avenue with the exception of Searle's Hotel and Webb's dwelling was all at time on fire presenting the most fearful spectacle this town has ever known since the great fire on the stat side of the avenue some 20 years ago. hough highly favored by an absence of wind at Through highly lavored by an assence of wind at first the burning cinders were blown far and fell thick over all the eastern portion of the village, which, but for the rain of yesterday which left everything wet, must have rankfly fired every

oof far and near.

The total loss is variously estimated at from \$10,000 to \$40,000, but a small portion of which was covered by insurance

THE KENT MURDERS .- The Cecil Democra THE RENT MURDERS.—This Cecil Democratical and the same is an extended a statement as will bring the purports one of the unparalleled or me to phineheast. The remove which have done of the unparalleled or me to phineheast. The remove which have done to the unparalleled or me to phineheast. The remove which have been there all repring not of his serentions which those with the better there all repring mot of his serentions. Which there we not of justice I have been withered by any a John W. Food. Sames 3 file and Nicholas Mirphy, there we not of phineheast project. Generalleled on the trained on the wife of leasing in Kent on Mi cary beines John Koolaston on a write of leasing in Kent on Mi cary beines John Koolaston on a write of leasing these conjugate. Generalleled on the same charge, was declaringly, there being un evidence against him.

The St. Louis Union, in an article headed states St. Louis Orlow, in an article needed to Benton's Purpose," states that under no circumstances will be be acadedate for the Presidency. It further says that he retires from the Senate a poorer man than when he entered it and that he will return to St. Louis and support himself by bis own individual exertions. Under no circumstances will be consent to be "penaloned" to be a penaloned. DESERTION OF BEAVER ISLAND -The Chicago

planted them there, we would protest them from aggression seaward, but that against the aborigines they must protest themselves. We knew what we were about to do, but the end justided the means (no, and hear, hear) He might shock some gentlemen, but they might depend upon it they would have to go through it all, as he had told them (hear, hear) Democrar of the lot says it beens that Strang and hearly all has have left Beaver Island, and that they intend going to suit Lux-placing themselves under the juristication of the Colony there.

The recent discussion on the Kaffearian War in the House of Commons has elicited a candid exposition of the true principles of British Colonization from Mr. Roebuck. We give him all the credit to which he is entitled, for such a transparent statement of the course pursued by John Bull in his relations with the wretched victims whom he can get within reach of his horns. Mr. Roebuck certainly cannot be accused of indulging in the usual twaddle about English ustice and humanity. However important it may be to conserve the principles of Christianity, as embodied in the National Church at home, Mr. Roebuck is very clear that they are utterly out of place in dealing with the abject Kaffirs abroad. "Talk of Christianity and the principles of humanity" in connexion with the Aborigines! The thing is absurd. We have smitten them on one check-we must now smite them on the other. We have taken away their land - we must now de-The Bank of Ireland had for a long time, and stroy them as a people. The end justifies the means. But Mr. Roebuck's code of public morality is too exquisite to be stated in any words but his own. The following is the substance of his speech, which was made in reply to some remarks by Sir E. N. Buxton, who contended for the policy of

ustice and conciliation toward the natives:

The honorable gentleman talked of justice-he

spoke of humanity—he wanted to adopt the prin-ciples which between nations of civilisation are adopted with respect to England and what were called her co'onies. Yet that honorable gentle-man and those who blinded themselves to this one fact, had forgotten that we had begun with the natives by committing a gross injustice so far as hative by committee were concerned. What had we done in Kaifraria? Who began by taking away a populous country? And then we are asked to follow out the principles of justice! We began with the greatest possible injustice; and then we asked our rulers to carry out principles directly the reverse to our first acts Was there anything to justify an aggression? He said there was. He was prepared to begin with the injustice, as far as between man and man, in the ordinary circumstances of the case. He kept his eyes wide open to the injustice—he admitted it—he justified it—he acted upon it. How did he mean to justify it? He compared it not now with its ancient state, on its discovery by Columbus, but considered what it might be in expectancy. He weighed the immediate mischief. tancy. He weighed the immediate mischiel.
Great, enormous, overwhelming, and terrible, as were the conquests of Cortex and Pixarro, miserable as were the horrors of devastation, he would compare all these with the wonderful results which had been manifested by the discoveries of modern science and of European civilization. He would take them together. He would take the would take them together. the borrors, he would take the miseries against the great advance, and accept the latter. Did he not know, did not the history of colonisation tell him, that the moment the white man, and more especially the Anglo-Saxon white man, wherever he places his foot by the side of a brown native—whether it be in New Zealand or in South Africa—the inferior man vanishes from before him; and that the only question was the long agony of pretended justice and the immediate or protracted extrusion of the aboriginal inhabitable. Theorysans of a false philanthrophy, we are borrors, he would take the miseries against or protracted extrusion of the aboriginal inhabitants? Theorgans of a false philanthrophy, we are going to extrude there; we are going for that purpose, and it is false and hypocritical to say that we are going to do anything less. There was Massachusetts—that was once a religious colony of ours. And what did they do? One morning they rose up, and said that they were about to smite the heathen hip and thigh. They did draw the sword, and they did smite the natives hip and thigh, and they did smite the natives hip and thigh, and they altogether exterminated them. [Hear, hear] That was what they did, and what they did in the name of the Lord. Take Massachusetts now. What was it compared with the state in which it was found? He mourned over the intervening circumstances, but mourned over the intervening circumstances, but he said it was impossible to avoid the consequences except upon the understanding that we about to plant in Kaifraria a people of a higher intelligence—he knew not whether of a different and peculiar organization, but certainly of higher intelligence. We had reached a great point of civilization—we had arrived at a point at which it was impossible to re-cede. Here was the class of men we were about to plant—there was the savage now unhappily a degraded being. The question for us was, could we get that man up through all the gradations be-tween his state and our civilisation to the side of the man who civilises? He said that was impos-sible; that the savage man would vanish before the face of the white man. The fact of colonisation proved that we found in Kailraria already man who lived by husting, whose modes of life required advance. We took his territory; we seized it. What could be do? Nature told him what to do. He fought us, to force opposed cun-ning. Then poor Sir H Emith talked as if these people had committed some dire offense against morality when they rose up against our dominion. The hen gentleman near me said we should do unto others as we would they should do unto us. He asked him, then, to become a Kail arian. What then, would be do? Suppose the Hottentots came to England. What would any man in England, or what would the hon gentleman himself do-would they go with Sir Harry Smith and talk about tender mercies? Would the honorable gentleman think that vindicated his rule of morality? If he did not use an assega, he would put a mushet ball through the Hottentot. If they were able to introduce a large body of colonists, then was he prepared to go the whole length of colo-nization; but it was not honesty, and humanity, and justice, to recede when they had begun with taking away that which was the natives dearest right—their land. These matters should not be mixed up with anything connected with the colo-nization of the Cape of Good Hope. The govern-ment of the Cape of Good Hope was entirely dif-ferent. British Kaffraris was not coacerned with the Cape of Good Hope, but was a colony by it-self, under, as it happened, the Governor of the Cape colony, who was also the Chief Commis-sioner of Kalfraria Kalfraria was taken possession of by the British Governor, and a m force was sent there—a military force, but no colonists. [Hear] He should be glad if the honorable Under Secretary would tell him whether he was right or wrong. The Kaffirs had bristled up because they felt we had done them a great injustice. They were right in so doing, and we could only put them down by force. Talk of humanity and the principles of Christianity, while by the rules we followed we had thus treated these aborigines. We all knew here men had bearts, and were sensible of inju ry, and yet we had deprived them of their dearest possession—land—the source of their subsistence. We had deprived them of the means of living, and We had deprived them of the means of living, and yet wondered that they ruse against the oppression. We had planted among them a minary colony, and were attempting to destroy them as a people. He said to the British people he wished they would understand the consequences of their own acts. In the Kaffir territory the British people proposed to place English colonists. The English colonist could not be already there without the lieuvitable and e placed there without the inevitable the aborigines. That had been hilation of the aborigines. That had been cone in America and in every one of our colonies. There was a most extraordinary instance in North America, and now it would be done in South Af-rica if the present system of colonization were continued. Let the British people make up their continued. Let the British people make up their minds whether to colonise or not. He was prepared to say colonise; the object was to substitute a highly civilized for a savage population.—That could not be done without entailing great soffering upon the savages. He was prepared for that. It was abourd to say you could attain the end without incurring the consequences. They were inevitable; it was a long agony they were to inflict. Then we told the colonists that baying claused them there, we would protect them from

anted them there, we would protect them fr